XXXIID CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, July 12, 1852.
The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, with a statement of the amount paid for prioting and binding for that de-partment since March, 1849.

Mr. Davis presented petitions from merchants and ship-owners of Boston praying the recogni-tion by the United States of the independence of Hayti. Numerous petitions were presented in

Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of erecting a Cus-tom House at Waldoboro', Me. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHIELDS, the Senate took up the bill suthorizing the authorities of Chicago to excavate a portion of the public reservation, with a view to the improvement of Chicago River, and it was ordered to a third reading.

A bill authorizing the settlement of cer-

tain claims by the Biloxi Indians, was passed to en

A bill to revive and continue in force the previsions of an act relative to suspended entries of public land, was considered, debated and postponed.

A bill for the relief of James R. Creecy

The House joint resolution of relief of the widow of S. M. Thurston, of Oregon, was passed.

The House bill for the relief of Isaac Cobb was passed.

The bill amending the act providing for

the better security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam was again taken up. Numerous amendments were offered and several of them debated; some were adopted and some

Mr. MALLORY opposed the passage of

Mr. Borland replied, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill authorizing the sale of certain reserved lands, and a bill granting a pension to the minor children of S. M. Plummer, late an officer of the Army, ware severally considered and ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Gentry said he had been informed that some of the pages of the House, with the other youth of the city, had formed a military company. They want arms, but cannot procure them without legal authority. He, therefore, asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan such small arms as may be suitable for a juvenile company.

Mr. Stanley objected. He would rather that the bonds of these loves the conflict that the company.

er put into the hands of these boys the spelling-book and prayer-book.

The House resumed the consideration of

Mr. BROOKS offered a substitute for the Aff. DROORS OHEFER a SUBSTITUTE for the first section, to the effect that printed matter of no greater weight than 2½ ounces shall be charged with enchalf postage, and one-half cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. For any distance over 1,000 miles, double these rates. All newspapers published regularly and sent from the office of publication to setual subscribers, not weighing over one ounce. lished regularly and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, not weighing over one ounce, shall be chargeable with one-half the foregoing rates when sent over 1,000 miles. This was voted down The first section was then amended on

The first section was then amended on motion of Mr. Washburn, and now reads:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the 30th day of September, 1852, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every description of printed matter unconnected with any manuscript or writing, and of no greater weight than two ounces, shall be charged one eent postage, and one eent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under three thousand miles; and for any distance over three thousand miles double these rates. All newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce, published regularly, as often as once in three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers shall be chargeable with only one-half the foreign rates, provided all newspapers and periodicals not weighing over two ounces, when sent to actual subscribers within said State where such newspapers or periodicals are published, shall be entitled to the reduction provided for in this section. The postage upon all printed mailable matter this section. The postage upon all printed mallable matter shall be prepaid at the office where it is mailed, or paid quarterly in advance at the office of delivery, otherwise deable the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon.

The remainder of the bill was then

The remainder of the bill was then agreed to, as follows:

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That books, bound or unbound, weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and all printed matter chargeable by weight, shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage. The publishers of weekly mewspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof, free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or printed paper or matter, shall be en-

periodical, magazine, or printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed.

First: It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper.

Second: There shall be no word of communication printed in the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, or any writing or marks upon it, nor upon the cover or sarapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

There's There shall be no paper, or other thing, inclosed in, or with such printed paper. And if these conditions be not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter pestage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of pestage, be charged with letter postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That if the amblisher

4. And be it further enacted, That if the publisher St.C. 4. And be it further enacted, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to too ward such publication is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it and whenever apprinted matter, of any description, received during one quarter of the iscal year, shall have remembed in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the postmaster at such office shall sell the same, and credit the proceeds of such called in this quarterly accounts, under such regulations, and after such notice, as the Post-Office Department shall prescribe.

scribe.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That as much of the second section of "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851, as relates to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

CLINGMAN moved that the bill be Pending an amendment to the bill, the Pending an amendment to the offi, the morning hour expired, and the House went iato Committee on the Deficiency bill, and agreed to the Senate's amendment granting additional compensation to the Collins line of steamers. Yeas 84, Nays 73, All the remaining amendments of the Senate were then acted upon, when they were reported to the House, but without final action upon them, the House adjourned.

MINERAL ARRIVED .- The propeller Manhattan brought down a good load of copper on her last trip, amounting to over one handred and three tuns !— She had on board forry five tuns and ninety five pounds from the Cliff, thirty nine tuns from the Minnes and one teen and a half tuns from North West, and four and half tuns from the Norwich. The arrival from the Nowich, we understand, is the first this season, but bids fair not to be the last.

BEAUTIFUL METEOR .- On the Fourth of July eve, at half-past eight o'clock, as if to commonce the celebration of the glorious Birth Day of our Nation's independence, a large and spleadid meteor sailed across the sky from the zenith to the north, glowing brilliantly over a space of fifteen or more degrees of a clear sky.

Joseph Paul, writing from Eagle River, aly 2, says:—"I visited to day the Mine which is now eing opened on Henry Meager's location, and a half life from Eagle River; and I must say that their surmile from Eagle River; and I must say that their surface indication shows every appearance of a good mineface indication shows every appearance of a good mineface are three veins, the principal one is a sout three
lest wide between the wall rocks, and causing good
barrel ore and stamp stuff, the vein cap be traced for
many rods by the work done by the ancient minera.
About half a mile from this mine is another "family
of veins" on the Phamix location, discovered by Mr.
Meager, which I am informed looks very promising.
We are taking out masses at the South Cliff, and if no
misfortune overtakes us, we will have a small shipment
before navigation classes, and hope to have the new
eagine in operation in about two or three weeks. Most
of the miless through this section of the country are very
promising.

PORT SAULT ST. MARIE, Canada West. has been declared a ware-housing port, under provi-

NORTH SHORE IRON.-The enterprising agent of the Michipicoton Mining Company, Geo. K. Smith, Esq., returned yesterday from his iron mine situated about the Sauto on the north abore of Lake Sa-perior, with a small lot of excellent iron ore from the locality which we have several times noticed. The ore locality which we have several times noticed. The ore is of a fine quality, and seems to be quite equal to that of the celebrated Carp River iron mountains. It is found

in a vein or dike one hundred feet in thickness, and at in a vein or dike one hundred feet in thickness, and at least four hundred feet in hight, extending more than a mile in length. From its hight and nextness to the water, the one can be alid down on an elevated plane of from one to two hundred feet in length, directly on to a vessel; and what makes the locality a still more favorable as well as remarkable one, is the fine harbor at this place. When the Canadian Government shall have completed the ship canal around the Ste. Marie Falls, now being surveyed, this will be a source of iron weath such as is now known no where else in the Province.

SWALLOW AGROUND .- During the sud-SWALLOW AGROUND.—During the sudden and heavy storm of wind and rain which came upon us so unexpectedly yesterday afternoon, the schooner Swallow was driven from her anchorage at the upper dock, and nearly precipitated into the foaming rapids. She now lies upon the rocks just above the Falls, and must be lightened of her freight before she Falls, and must be lightened of her freight before she can be got off. The propeller Manhattan fortunately arrived from the lake just as the storm commenced, but not being able to reach the dock on account of the high wind—she was obliged to anchor out at some distance from it, and thus weathered the storm in safety.

Strace OF THE WATER.—Lake Michi-

STAGE OF THE WATER.—Lake Michi-STAGE OF THE WATER.—Lake Michigan is, at the present time, probably higher than it has been at any time in a century. Much of the Lake shore is flooded over the entire beach to the edge of the time is flooded over the entire beach to the edge of the time is flooded over the entire beach to the edge of the time is flooded over the entire beach to the edge of the time is flooded over the entire beach washing out. 'On high bluif shores, land sildes are frequent and extensive, high bluif shores, land sides are frequent and extensive. Low swampy grounds are overflown from the Lake. Low swampy grounds are overflown from the Lake. We observed on Whiskey Point a tamarack not less than one hundred years old, with eighteen inches water around it. It could never have grown with the water so high by a foot, and is of itself conclusive evidence of a most extraordinary stage of water.

OHIO.

Teachers' Association.

SANDUSKY CITY, Friday, July 8, 1852. Knowing that you are always glad to hear from any educational movement, I write you a few lines from the Semi-Annual Session of the

Ohio State Teachers' Association. This is the most important session yet held, in point of both numbers and talent. Over three handred teachers, male and female, about equally divided. A more intelligent and encouraging body of men and women I have never looked upon. and what is still better, a high degree of enthusiasm, guided by well tempered judgment, animated all hearts, and our eastern friends may rest assured that Ohio is doing something in the greatest of all causes. The Teachers of this State, with lean pockets, say they are abundantly able to employ and pay a Superintendent of Education as long as the great State of Ohio feels too poor to pay. Ohio, as you know, has 25,000,000 acres of better land than can be found in any other section of the globe—that she has a population of 2,000,000 while but half a century old—that she has access to the markets of the world by the lake on the north and the river on the south—that she has coal enough to supply 29,000,000 of people for 20,000 years—that she has vast from leds in her southern central sections—that she has \$000,000,000 of wealth—and yet, with all these divine favors and all this wealth, she still neglects to provide for the superintendency of education! But this reproach will not long rest upon the fame of Ohio, for her teachers are heroic and will soon fire up a zeal on all our plains that shall place Ohio on an educational equality with any State in the Union.

In support of these, I must add a word concerning the generosity of the people of Sandusky City toward the Association. Every provision that could add to the pleasantness of the meeting was made without regard to the cost. Entertainment was most liberally provided. A steamer was chartered, and under the stirring notes of a brass band, she carried nearly the whole delegation, on a pleasant, breezy day, to the spot where Perry all hearts, and our eastern friends may rest assur-

of a brass band, she carried nearly the whole delegation, on a pleasant, breezy day, to the spot where Perry fought and conquered. This afforded many who had never seen the lake a most agreeable excursion among that cluster of beautiful islands that stand at this gate-

way of the rolling Erie.
On returning in the evening, the Teachers were hurried into another "treat" in the characteristics. On returning in the evening, the Teachers were hurried into another "treat" in the shape of a grand solree given by Hon. O. Follett, who knows what education is, and whose lady knows what is true sociality and genuine sympathy for her race. Imagine a party of toward 400, and then judge of a mansion in a town of 9,000 people simple for the entertainment of so large a number. This was a grand reliation in remembrance of the children that now are or hereeffer means the following the state of the children that now are or hereeffer means the following the state of the children that now are or hereeffer means the state of the children that now are or hereeffer means the state of the children that now are or hereeffer means the state of the children that now are or hereeffer means the state of the children that the state of the chil dren that now are or hereafter may be in the Buckeye

State.

The business of the session comprised reports, ad-The business of the second of the Superintendency of Education in the State, and the discussion of the School bill reported to the Legislature and laid over to

School bill reported to the Legislature and laid over to the next Session.

Among the addresses was one by the President of Miami University, President Anderson, setting forth the position and prospects of the West as the present geographical center of the Republic, destined to be the seat of searning and presenting the world a higher development of humanity than any other section of the globe. He was happy in illustrating the relation which education holds to all that is great and good.

Another address was by Prof. Fairchild, of Oberlin, on the Union of the Sexes in our schools. He contended that they should not be divorced while obtaining an education. They were bred together in the family, nature has never separated them, and the establishment of separate schools for the sexes is productive of great evils. The family is the first form of society, and all other forms are perfect in proportion as they confirm other forms are perfect in propertion as they confirm to the order of the family. The union of the sexes would promote order in school and stimulate exertion, for the respect of the sexes for each other would im for the respect of the sexes for each other would in-pose beautiful, moral restraints, and incite to ex-cellence. He attributed many of the hasty and un-happy marriages to the divorce of the sexes in school; for their union would moderate the inconsiderate pas-sion which is often enkindled by that distance which

Dr. Lord reported on the Smithsonian Institute, con cluding by expressing the hope that the Ohio Teachers' Association may succeed in reaching the distinction of a "Learned Body" and be entitled to copies of its pub-

iteations.

You may not, but some of your readers will be surprised to learn that the Teachers of Ohio have already contributed over \$1,300 toward the salary of the State Superintendent whom they keep in the field! From contributed over \$1,300 lowerd the satary of the State Superlistendent whem they keep in the field! From this it may be discovered that Ohio is bound to do something. The Journal of Education, commenced under the patronage of the Association six months ago, has reached a circulation of about 1,000 copies, and the amount pledged will abundantly sustain it.

The Association adjustment in admirable order and the amount pledged will abundantly sustain it.

The Association superned in admirable order and good feeling, to meet in Columbus on the 23th and 30th of December. All agreed that this was far the most interesting session yet held. I must not omit to mention another treat from the citizens of Sandusky, to wit: a concert which they gave to the teachers as a kind of formal gratulation. Mr. Tasso, of Cincinnati, one of the first violinists of the Republic, was enough to insure a most agreeable entertainment.

Hurrah, then, for Free Schools; and on my own account, I will hurrah, also, for Free Land.

Yours, &c., L. A. Hing.

L. A. HINE.

Yours, &c., MINNESOTA.

"The Maine Law"-How it Works. - The Soux Treaties, &c.

SAUK RAPIDS, Min. Ter.,)

Wednesday, June 30, 1852. Thinking your readers might be anxious to hear occasionally from this corner of Uncle Sam's Farm, we take the liberty of writing you, and if desired, will occasionally send you a few "odds and ends" for The Tribune.

You are aware that the famous "Maine Law" was passed at the last session of our Legislature, and went into operation on the first Monday of May. The enemies of the Law prophesied that it would "not work well;" "The country is too new :" "It cannot be enforced," &c., &c. "Tis true it does not "work well" for those who wish to deal in "liquid poison" and beggar their neighbors for a "few paltry pence."

There are men in this country who have massed their \$4,000 or \$5,000 within the last three years, by the sale of whisky alone : but their prospects are not quite as flattering as they have en, for the Grand Jury, last week, tound indictments wherever sufficient proof could be found for conviction.

One man was tried, and sentenced to pay \$100 fine, and costs, and be imprisoned ninety days. Other cases will lie over to the next Term. Three men were arrested yesterday, and committed to jail, where they will probably remain until the November Term of Court, as no one will bail them. Headed by our worthy Judge, Hon. B. B. Mecker, we hope to drive the rile scourge from this beau tiful and healthy region.

The recent ratification of the Sioux Treaties has given a new impetus to immigration, and our Territory is fast filling up with enterprising farmers and mechanics. Every boat from below comes loaded with passengers, and at the present rate of increase it will not be many years before Minnesota will be knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the family of Sovereign States.

With fertile, undulating prairies, ready for the plow of the husbandman, bordering the noble Mississippi and tributaries, reminding one of the beautiful valley of the Connecticut;

with fine "oak openings," through which the vision extends a half mile or more, a beautiful greensward beneath the trees makes it appear in the distance like anold New-England orchard, extept that the trees are not planted with that regularity. With pure water and yet purer air; with none of the bilious diseases of the West, nor the pulmonary complaints of the East; with thousands annually paid to the troops and Indians is our vicinity, by the Government; with the in our vicinity, by the Government; with the Father of Waters as a highway for our commerce, Father of Waters as a highway for our commerce, and numerous other advantages, we think there is, at present no portion of the United States that presents so many inducements to the immigrant as this.

Wiskuban. grant as this.

SUST THOUSEN THE TALL AND A TOTAL

WESTERN IOWA.

The Mormons-A Word to the Landless, &c. ence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KANESVILLE, lows, Monday, June 21, 1852.

Yesterday I paid a visit to the 'Camp of Israel,' some ten miles above this place, opposite Winter Quarters, the former residence of the Mormons.

Ten companies of fifty wagons each have already crossed the river, and some eight or ten companies were encamped near the ferry, awaiting their turn for crossing. Others are now fitting out at this place, and will leave in a few days. It is estimated that not less than ten thousand Mormons will leave this county the present season.

All are in good health, and very much elated at the prospect of reaching their long-sought haven of rest.

To your landless readers, of good industrious habits, I would say, the exodus of such a vast number from this country affords them a rare op-portunity of securing a good farm for a trifle. Many have sold their farms for one-fourth the cost of improvement; others have not been able to sell at all, and have left their farms in the hands of an agent to dispose of for what he can get. Others have abandoned them, and any one can come and occupy who may be disposed.

The country is well watered and soil unsurpas

sed in fertility. The vast numbers annually pass ing through this place for California, Oregon and Utah make a home market for all the produce the farmer has to dispose of and at better rates

the farmer has to dispose of and at better rates than he could get farther east.

A good opportunity, too, for mechanics is now offered, particularly blacksmiths, gunsmiths, shoemakers, house-carpenters, wagon-makers, &c., &c., all of which would find plenty of employment at good prices and cash down.

In short, to the industrious and enterprising farmer or mechanic, I know of no better place to make an investment and home for life. To any such, who may think of removing West, I will give any information required; my only object bein the settlement of the country by good, industri ous citizens.

The emigration to California, passing through this place, exceeds that of any previous year. We hear of much suffering and many deaths on the plains among those who have left, and some three hundred teams have returned from the here; others are making their way back to their old homes, probably never more to take up their line of march for California, having seen the Ele-phant and become disgusted with the country. Yours, &c.,

SUMMER RAMBLES.

The Great Lakes.

Correspondence of The New York Tribune.

DETROIT, Wednesday, July 7, 1852. It is pleasant to be once more within the ounds of the Great West, where the very air is bracing with the spirit of freedom and enterprise. Our party left Rochester yesterday in the evening express train from Albany, traveling amid funeral processions and the solemn booming of cannon and signs of general mourning, for everywhere crowds came to pay the last token of respect to the illustrious statesman whose remains were to be conveyed toward his home. The start ing of the boats was in consequence delayed until near midnight. The night was still and beautiful-the stars reflected in the bosom of the Lake, as we swept onward in that magnificent floating palace, the "Mayflower." The elegance and luxrious comfort of this and other boats on the line are unsurpassed, with their spacious and richly furnished state-rooms, sumptuous tables, and ample provision for the accommodation of large numbers. What is of some importance in a party like ours, consisting of five ladies and an inexperienced youth for escort, the most considerate attention is given to provide for every possible want, and luggage is conveyed to and from the boats without trouble or expense to the ownof this gratifying sort of attention at the West than elsewhere, and have been struck with the intelligence of some of the servants. A lady somewhat noted as a writer was not long since escorted by a colored stewardess, who came to her state-room to pay her respects to one whose works she had read. On being asked how she knew her, she replied that she had recognized her by a portrait recently published. A curious fancy is that of naming the choice state-rooms after authoresses of distinction, and it sounds rather comical to hear that "somebody in Mrs. Barbauld is sick," or that "a gentleman wishes to speak with a lady at the door of Hannah More." Several living female writers of celebrity are thus dis-tinguished on board the Mayflower. The rement occupied by Jenso Line is still adorned with its regal decorations, and was appropriated by a newly-wedded pair. The sunshine sparkled merrily on the green waters of Detroit River as we appreached the City of the Straits, where we arrived about 4 o'clock, P.M., in time for passengers to take the evening train on the Michigan Central Railroad, and arrive at Chicago carly on the fol

lowing morning.

Some communications having been received which show much interest in the lady physician mentioned in a former letter as residing at Sodus, N. Y., I feel authorized to give her name-Mrs. Gaylord. She is a near relative by marriage of the popular editor of The Knickerbocker Magaed in a former letter as residing at Sodus,

rine. I should be glad to see published reports of cases treated successfully in her practice. The National Anniversary was celebrated at Sodus Point by a rural fête; an oration was de-livered in a beautiful grove on the bank of the bay, followed by a substantial repast, and a rustic dance in a spacious arbor arranged for the occas-ion, with a fine display of fireworks in the even-ing in front of both hotels. The President of the "Sedus Point and Southern Ruilroad" took an opportunity to give the assembled inhabitants some information concerning the advantages of the proposed work. It should be mentioned that this road, about thirty-five miles in length, is to cross the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Rul-road and the Erie Canal at the village of Newark n Wayne County, and connect with the Canan daigua and Corning Railroad, about nine miles north of Penn Yan, in Yates County. It is part of a great trunk line of railway from Lake tario to Washington City, intersecting at right angles the thoroughfares of nature and art which connect the Valley of the Mississippi and the akes with the Atlantic cities, and running through the only natural opening in the great range of mountains separating the Atlantic from the Mississippi slope—the Valley of the Susquehanna. The attention of Baltimore and Philadelphia is at this time directed to the importance of this connection and the speedy completion of those por-tions of the line yet unfinished between Harris-burgh, Pennsylvania, and Elmira, N. Y. An opportunity is now afforded to invest in real estate about Sodus Bay, worthy the attention of capitalists, the prospect being certain of a considerabl rise in value in view of the increasing importance of the Canada trade, and the new avenues for commerce from the Upper Lakes about to open into Lake Ontario through Canada. E. F. E.

CANADA.

War among the Pathles-The Montreal Fire-Imperial Veto of the New-Brunswick Edition of the Maine Law-Efforts to Connect Buffalo with Goderich by Railroad. respondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Toronto, Thursday, July 8, 1852.

There is a war among the pathies. Allopathy is the aggressor, and threatens the extermination of all the other, and rival puthies which, to say the least of it, is a very disinterested enterprise. But then Allopathy, in Upper Canada, asks no more than has been given to it in

Lower. What could be more reasonable ! Homeopathy and the cold-water-pathy are asked to stand aside, for that Allopathy is more venerable. more respectable, kills people more scientifically takes longer to teach them its mysteries; is in fact the senior and the superior of all the pathies. After all, Allopathy is modest. It only intends to ask the Legislature just to make it a close corperation, and to give it the control of education: that is all. In the meantime the Allopathists have formed themselves into a voluntary association, under the style of "The Provincial Association of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada." They tried hard for a bill of this kind last session, and came within an ace of succeeding-It is a curious fact that the disciples of Prisnitz seem to have abandoned us poor Canadians to our fate. I am not aware that there is a single watercure establishment in all Western Canada. Perhaps somebody will take pity on us if Alleopathy does not, like Aaron's rod, eat up all the rest of

the pathies.

Accounts from Montreal this morning state that Accounts from Montreal this morning state that a tremendous fire, commenced last night, was raging; but quite as full particulars as are re-ceived here will no doubt have reached you by telegraph by this time.

It seems that the Imperial Government has vetoed the New-Brunswick edition of the Maine antiliquor law; on the assumed ground that its operation would have been an infraction of the lib erty of the subject. This is a curious proceeding, politically considered. The Imperial Government first gives to New-Brunswick the right of local legislation, and provides that the Executive Min-isters shall be held responsible for the advice they give the Representative of the Sovereign. The colonists go to work to exercise the legislative functions with which they are invested. They pass a bill, which, whether good or bad, is to effect them exclusively; when they are told they must not deprive themselves of their rights, and the veto power is exercised to prevent their doing so. No one denies that there are cases in which the Royal veto may properly enough be exercised to arrest the Acts of Colonies; but this cannot No one denies that there are cases in which be unless the Acts in question trench on some Imperial right. I see no such right that is interested within the present case, unless it be the right of British liquor venders to sell their wares the New-Brunswickers, who do not want the stuff any more than the Chinese did the opinm.

Great efforts are being made to connect Buffalo with Goderich on Lake Huron by railroad. Meetings have been held, resolutions passed, and subscriptions of stock began to be taken for the purpose of extending the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad from the latter place to Goderich. There is a notion among the Westerns that this line may be made to compete successfully with the Michigan Southern and Central lines. I do not know how that may be, but it would have this difficulty to contend with, that westward from Goderich here can be no railroad unless by crossing Lake Huron, a distance of over fifty miles, (I think) to a part of the State of Michigan, where there is little else than pine timber at present. Whether such a line can ever attract the passenger traffic from Buffalo to the West, it will certainly take the trade of the western heart of Canada to Buffalo.

EUROPE. Reviews at Warsaw.

From a Military Correspondent of The London Times. In this democratic age a parade of 60,000

men under the personal command of a crowned head is no every-day sight. Anticipating some such spectacles during the Emperor of Russia's visit to this region of camps, I placed myself on board a steamer at the Tower, and for a couple of sovereigns passage money, and a third for food and stewards' fees, was conveyed to Hamburgh, and thence by railway, via Berlin, Breslau, Myslowitz and the sacred Czenstochova, to Warsaw, for four more, and adding thereto three sovereigns for subsistence on the road, I found myself 1,300 miles from London for the trifling outlay of a ±10 note, and certainly not disappointed in the object of my

only regret has been the paucity of British red coats among the military strangers who had flocked to the scene of pageants, and with whom, through Col. du Plat, the English Consul General, through Col. du Plat, the English Consul General, and in virtue of my cloth as an officer of the Indian Army, I have had the honor to share in the Imperial complaisance of a daily invitation, and a "mount" to witness a series of interesting and instructive field days on a scale unknown in England, or even in India, and such as attracted many distinguished members of other armies, among whom were Lieutenant-Generals the Count Lein ingen and Count Clam-Gallas: Major-Generals Count Thun, Count Mensdorf, Envoy Extraordi nary at the Court of St. Petersburgh; Count Sternberg, Count Montenuovo, son of Marie Louise by second marriage; Colonels the Prince of Glucksburg, and Baron Arnim, Aid-de-Camp to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and a host other staff and field officers, Austrian and Prussian. The week opened with a review, on the lat inst., of the whole of the Second Corps d'Armée, comprising 48 battalions of infantry, and one of tirailleurs, each 1,000 men; two regiments of lancers, and two of hussars, each 1,200 strong polks" of gendarmes, Cossacks, Circassians and other irregulars, each "polk" containing 400 men; 188 pieces of artillery, horse and foot, and a baggage train; the whole under the command of Lieutenant-General Paniutine, who distinguished himself so greatly in cooperating with Haynau's army in the Hungarian war.

Haynau's army in the Hungarian war.

The waynau's drawn up in five lines on the plain of Pewouski, about three miles from Warsaw. His Highness the Viceroy of Poland, Field-Marshal Prince Paskiewitch and staff, arrived on the ground a few minutes before 10 e'clock; and as the appointed hour drew night the crowd thickened; some of the notables of the Emperor's suite making their appearance, the chiefs of whom the County Orlong and Adlerbers. I was presented the Counts Orloff and Adlerberg, I was presented to by Colonel du Plat, as also to Prince Gortzcha-

koff, the chief of the active armee.

Punctual to time, the Emperor drove up, acompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Freder ick Charles of Prussia, and transferring his majes-tic person from the droskha to the saddle, looked as much at home in the pig-skin as imposing in

his casque?

My only compatriot, a Scotch yeemanry officer, and myself were at this juncture called to the front by Count Orloff, and by his Excellency pre-sented to the mighty Nicholas himself, who, after making a few courteous inquiries as to our respec-tive services, sprang his steed into a hand gallop, followed by a glittering retinue in the various celors of all nations, and was received by the Field Marshal amid the deafening huzzas of some sixty or more thousand pair of lungs, the devotion to their soldier King continuing to be vociferously manifested as he rode down the lines.

The infantry ranked three deep, were fermed in

two lines of contiguous close columns of battal-ions, each line occupying about two miles, and with a corresponding frontage of cavalry and ar-tillery our eight miles' canter down these succes-sive lines, at His Majesty's pace, was a "breather" to begin with.
In such a cursory glance I could not judge of

the physical material of the men, but considering they had already been several hours under arms in dust and sun, there seemed no want of atten-tion to external polish, while the admirable qual ity and condition of the cavalry horses was apparent to be overlooked. Some of the artillery horses looked a little done up, but they had been some hours in yoke, and perhaps had a heavy pull or two in bringing the guns to the ground.

Marching past in slow time, the infantry showed

good drilling, and the cavalry appeared well broke; ooth, perhaps, a little overdone. The infantry are trained to a peculiar step, worked up to a redun dancy of knee action, which, however conducive to regularity, is anything but graceful. Passing in quick time, a more business-like step was adopted, and in column of regiments, each

regiment comprising four battalions, and each col-umn showing a head of 200 men, the accuracy o alignments and distances in such masses was truly surprising, the martial strains of the united for bands of each regiment rendering it a musical as well as military feast.

The cavalry are well mounted on punchy, well-

limbed, free-moving horses, most of them be central Russia, and some brought from the Crimes central Russia, and some brought from the Crimea and Ukraine: they are plain about the head, and rather short-necked, but in texture of bone and sinew indicate tolerable breeding. They are of very even stature, averaging, I should say at a guess, scarcely 15 hands, and the equality is preserved by a wire role of casting all coits that grow over a prescribed maximum standard of about 15 hands brinch.

With Russia's resources her cavalry is thus

mounted on medium-sized troopers, which all experience knows to be the right sort for work, and at a price vastly below our English or Indian remounts, 70 rubles or 11% being the Government figure here for a three-year old; and the supply is

so immense that every regiment I have seen mus-ters its 1,200 horses of one color.

I have heard the temper of the Russian horses questioned, but from the generous determination with which I have seen those animals take the collar in getting guns through bogs and heavy sand

I should say they are libeled.

The cavalry, I think, are over schooled; passing a trot, the Emperor applied repeated tests of manege, which proved them handy, and with which His Majesty seemed satisfied; but to acquire this proficiency there is a deal of haunch work and a straining of hind quarters, which must of necessity impair speed, and consequently diminish the impetus of attack, in which velocity is as pow-

The men look well en masse, but individually I cannet admire their scat nor method of saddling. They get too far aft on the horse, and vice versa as regards their own centers of gravity. The sad-dles are placed clear of the withers, but the girths take the horses by the belly instead of the brisket.

It would swell this note to inconvenient bu'k to describe the evolutions of the day, and may suffice to state that the Emperor repeatedly expressed his approbation, which called forth the invariable response in Russian, of something to the effect of "We do our best, and will try to do better."

We do our best, and will try to do better."
Following His Majesty, steeple-chase fashion, to the carriages, we made our salaams; and meeting him again next morning at the Place d'Ugazdow, saw 16,000 infantry and a due proportion of cavalry and artillery inspected, after which two polks of irregulars performed a few vagaries of eastern wartare, the helter-skelter, devil-may-care tactics of these Russo-Asian men-of-war being attended with some casualties, of caures, but one tended with some casualties, of course; but one clever rascal contrived to distinguish himself by purling heels over head before the Emperor, and, with a well-feigned convulsive shudder and a flourish of his heels, seemed verily to "kick the bucket." His Majesty, moved with compass rode toward the apparently defunct warrior, who, watching his opportunity, sprang to his feet, caught a passing comrade's horse by the tail, al-hough at full gallop, and, shortening his grip as he was dragged along, vaulted up behind with the agility of a monkey, and was borne in triumph off the field, the stern gravity of the Monarch being somewhat moved as he remarked that this was the second time he had been similarly taken in.

These "suwars" are a motley lot, resembling in some respects our irregulars in India, except that they receive no pay, but are levies from their respective districts and villages in the eastern frontier Provinces. They possess the Oriental attributes of religion, dress, and arms; they ride their own horses—wiry, angular, ewe-necked gal-loways—evidently reared in Nature's nursery,

and, therefore, hardy, enduring animals.

On the 3d of June we had a cavalry and horse artillery field-day at the Place de Mokatow, in which all played their parts well, barring one slight mistake of the horse artillery blazing away at the extended irregulars. But we know what may happen in the best regulated families; and let me recommend any of your military readers, who has the fancy, to take advantage of such another opportunity, if it ever offers, and after he has seen a battery of Don Cossack horse artillery come into position at score over-broken ground, he can draw is own conclusions.

The two following days were occupied with in-

fantry inspections and ball practice. And although not gifted with an aptitude for the science of war, the Russian foot soldier is an unflinching tool, which, when packed into thousands, becomes for-

On the 7th we had no less than 216 guns paraded for practice, being the whole of the artillery attached to the Second Corps d'Armée, and a di vision of the Second Corps of Armee, and a di-vision of the 12th brigade belonging to the Fourth Corps d'Armée and three batteries of Don Cos-sack Artillery, and composed of— 5 12-pounder batteries, called "batteries de position".

position". 56 pieces.
11 6-pounder light field batteries. 129 pieces.
2 horse artillery batteries (regulars). 16 pieces. 2 horse artiflery batteries (regulars)...... 24 pieces. A battery of Russian artillery comprise icces, six guns and two howitzers, called cornes;" but on war complement each battery is necessed to 12 pieces, and some of those at pracornes;

establishment.

The batteries were formed at 650 "sagenes" from the butts, the foot artillery on the right in contiguous brigade columns of batteries right in front, the horse artillery on the left of the foot artillery in columns of divisions formed in their respective centers, and the base in the same align-

tice on this occasion appeared to be on the war

ment with the foot batteries.

The first movement was the live horse artillery batteries advancing in echelon to within about 300 sagenes, about 700 English yards, and firing at targets about 12 feet high, with very little effect, most of the shot going over.

The same batteries retired in echelon of brigades to 350 and 400 sagenes, or 800 and 900 yards,

and resumed practice; the firing the result an improvement, though the elevation for the most part still too great.

The next movement brought the 12-pounders "batteries de position" into play at about 1,200 yards; the firing very slow, and practice indiffe-

The five light batteries, three on the left flank

and two on the right, were next moved to within 400 sagenes, or 900 yards, the heavy guns standing fast, and the whole resuming fire, but with my

good effect.

The heavy batteries these closed up, under cover of the flank fires of the six-pounders to the same time, and resumed practice.

The remaining six light field batteries then moved to the same alignment as those in the first movement, viz.: 350 and 400 sagenes, the prac-tice of the 120 foot artillery guns continuing. The five flanking batteries of foot artillery then ad-

vanced to 300 sagenes, the other foot batteries losing to the same distance, and the whole vomiting forth more noise than mischief. The practice concluded with a horse artillery attack at about 350 yards, and with considerable alacrity—say, 20 seconds from unlimbering— opened a fire of grape, some into the earth, more into the air, and but very few into the targets.

On the whole I was disappointed in the artillery practice. Some allowance may be made for over anxiety in the presence of the Emperor, and this might be a reason for taking time to lay the guns; but, considering that the distances were all "pegged" off, and nothing left for conjecture, I certainly expected to see more dust raised on the

hither" side of the butts.

On a close inspection of the targets the Don Cossacks appeared to have made the best prac-tice, but after an expenditure of about 1,500 rounds of ammunition there ought to have been traces of more passengers through the targets. These grand exercises concluded with a sham-

fight yesterday morning, the attacking army drawn up in the established Russian order of battle, on the plains of Vola, the site of Prince Paskiewitch's bivouse the night before the taking of Warsaw in 1831. The point assailed was a position on the banks of the Vistula, near a place called Bielany, and for

an enemy His Majesty quaintly enjoined us to draw freely on our imaginations.

Throughout the day the Emperor displayed his usual facility of handling masses, and skill in ap-plying the different arms to their respective purposes. There seems, however, something too me-chanical in a system which admits of no discretionary latitude, particularly to light troops in dealtionary latitude, particularly to light troops in deal-ing with the possible vicissitudes of a battle-field, but where numbers are infinite, there may be the less occasion to use the reasoning faculties, al-though it can hardly be doubted that an occasional deviation from the precise exactness of parade, as circumstances may require, would render this vast army still more formidable. In closing these remarks, I should mention that

the Imperial courtesies toward two English offi-cers were not confined to parades, but that His Majesty gave a magnificent dramatic fets in the orangerie at the Royal villa at Sazainky, to which my yeomanry friend and myself were honored with invitations, and I can answer for one having greatly enjoyed the entertainment, and only regret the want of descriptive talent to convey any idea of the amusements, much less of the superb illuminations of the picturesque grounds of this rural palace.

Boteld'Angletarre, Warnaw, June 9.

THE FOURTH-Temperance.-The peo-

ple of Westchester and Putnam celebrated our Nation's Anniversary on the 3d inst., at South East. It was a splendid gathering of the strength, bloom and beauty of the land, fifteen hundred strong. Bands of music, temperance and free-

regalia, and never did a day in town or cannot pass off so finely. The oration in the for was delivered by E. D. Culver, of New-York in the afternoon the same speaker address vast multitude on the Maine Law. It is to

to add that in the hearts of such an audience appeals in behalf of Freedom, Temperan Kossuth and the tribute to HENRY CLAY a generous response. South East has voted has from its borders. They could hardly be restricted in their honest and generous impulses, from de manding "a few words" for WINFIELD Scorp.
They are prepared, they say, to go him with

rush. -Several Divisions of the Sons of Tem perance, and a vast concourse of people assett at Flushing, L. I., on the 5th, to comme our Independence on strict temperance print ples. The meeting was a very enthusiastic and Rev. M. J. Rhees, of Williamsburgh, was one the eloquent speakers. The cause of Temperate has received a noble push in that quarter. Maine Law is the only remedy now looked for

arrest the evil.

to Freedom.

dom's banners, processions and a grand out.

water dinner were among the varieties of the and.
The Sons of Temperance were out in the factors.

-We learn that the people of Same County held a very animated and imposing co bration on the 5th at Mount Pleasant, 13 miles west of the Springs. A newly-finished back. road leads from the latter place to the place of gathering, and it was a fine exhibtion to witness 250 carriages ascending the mountain to the 250 carriages ascending the mountain to the tion of 1,700 feet above the Village of Santors Springs, so as to enjoy pure air and a delighted prospect. The whole western slope of Version. the County of Washington and part of Rena are seen in romantic beauty from this hight. See 2,000 smaling faces greeted the occasion. It m a cold water celebration, got up under the saper vision chiefly of Oscar Granger, Esq., and other proprietors of the Glassworks, and notwithstand ng the attempts of John A. Corry and his rumrowdies, the gathering was unprecedented. Jadge Gardner, of Greenfield, presided; E. D. Calver, Esq., of New-York, delivered the address, Orth vast audience, it is believed not ten could be

Temeperance in Western New-York.

found who did not vow hatred to Rum and fidelity

ALBION, Orleans Co., Thursday, July 8, 1800. DEAR FRIEND GREELEY: We have just closed in our village a most powerful demonstra tion in behalf of Temperance, in connection will an adjourned session of the Western Grand Dis sion of the Sons of Temperance of New-York We were assisted in our great meeting by Mr. P. T. BARNUM, and Rev. E. D. CHAPIN of your City. and Gen. S. CARY, of Ohio. It has seldom be our privilege to listen to such appeals, or to see such powerful effects as we have heard and expe-

There were from 4.000 to 6,000 people as embled in our Court-House-square, and they seem held under a burning sun for more than three hours, by the potent logic and persuasive sloquence of the speakers. We feel it our prest pleasure to make especial notice of our friend pleasure to make especial notice of our freed Barnum. His speeches were capital. We have seldom heard a man more universally commended. His comparison of the Maine Law with the Quantine and other existing laws, has produced an impression that will not be lost upon us amidal the strife and passion of our community. He will be remembered by us as a faithful and poreful friend of the great reform. I could speak much of the great ability of the other gentlemen. But their reputation as mea of matchless eloquence and invincible argument already matter of history, and I am commanded to matchless eloquence and invincible argument already matter of history, and I am commanded to silence. Of Gen. Cary I may say, however, with no discredit to either of the other speakers, be could seldom, if ever, have been more effective and eloquent than on this occasion. The great cause has received an impetus which I trust no earthly power can effectually interrupt. The undersigned teel it a great privilege to pay this compliment to the speakers, and especially to Mr. Baraum, and will hope that you may finst room in your daily and weekly issue for it. Yours, truly,

Ashart L. Brooks,
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Albion,
Harvey Goodbich, and others weekly issue for it.

N. Y. STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .at the late annual meeting in Syracuse,) convexed at the Delavan House, Albany, on Friday, July 2, for the purpose of completing its erganization, appointing agents, &c. Rev. Dr. Mandeville, of Albany, was elected Chairman, William H. Burleigh, Esq. of Syracuse reappointed Corresponding Secretary, and J. T. Hasse, Esq., of Albany, Recording Secretary for the year essuing. Mr. Cole, Police Justice in Albany, was decided to supply a vacancy in the Committee occasioned by the dechanture of Mr. Wilder on account of the presence of other public Justice. Rev. Measirs. Myers, tregg and cremption are continued in the service of the Society as Lecturing Agents. Others, it is expected, will be commissioned, and efficient measures adopted to educate the people generally, and especially our law-make up to the demands of the age, the legal prohibition at the liquor traffic. [Independent.] at the late appual meeting in S

The closing exercises of the Six-The closing exercises of the Sixteenth Term of the State Normal School, took place at the Institution on Thursday siternoon last. The Pean was read by Miss Jane A. Newman, of Little Falls, and the Valedictory by L. H. Cheney, of Syracuse. Rev. Dr. Kip delivered an address to the pupils, in the absence of the Secretary of State, Mr. Randall; and the retiring Principal, Prof. Perkins, also addressed the school. There were 18 female and 19 male graduate. Among the former was Miss Louise A. Hiscock, of this City, the only graduate from this county. Samuel E. Woolworth, the Principal for several years of the Courtland Academy, succeeds Prof. Perkins as the Principal of the State Normal School. [Buffalo Paper.

Reminiscences of Glay.

ROBERT WALSH, Esq., formerly Editor of The National Gazette, Philadelphia, now residing in Paris, has transmitted to The Journal of Commerce the following private letters received by him, years ago, from HENRY CLAY, referring to some of the most memorable incidents of his life

[Confidential] Washington, February 18, 1825.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your prompt attended to the paregraph which I sent you, and for your friend letter.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your prompt attestics to the paragraph which I sent you, and for your friend letter.

You did not like my Kremer Card. I was asked prised, but hear me. I was assailed from all quarters. The cannon of every man who would now, or four a eight years hence, be President, (except Mr. A.) will extend a same to the content of the content of the content of the same as a fact of the content of the content

Washington, 25th April, 1874.

Draw Sin: I duly received your favor of the 18 iter. You do me the favor to de-ire an adequate sold of my tervices and views while I was in the Dept. ment of State. I regret that the bad state of my beautiful.